ADDITIONS TO THE ETHNOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS, CHIEFLY FROM THE NEW HEBRIDES.

By R. Etheridge, Junr., Curator.

(Plates xxxii.-xxxix.)

The New Hebridean collection has from time to time received some very valuable additions, amongst others the following interesting objects :—

I.—Stone Food-dishes.

The largest of these (Pl. xxxii.), evidently an adapted block of stone, is broad oval in form, with a rounded rim, or periphery, of variable width. It measures two feet by nineteen inches in cross diameters, the full height is five inches, decreasing to two inches inside, and is ninety-six pounds in weight.

It was presented by Mr. J. E. Fysh, of "Big Bay," Santo, who states it to be about the size and shape of the to-day's wooden food dishes. The dish was, for a long time, lying in the village, close to Mr. Fysh's house, but when a new position for the village was selected, and removal took place, the dish was left behind, it being taboo; the villagers professed total ignorance of its origin or age. Dr. C. Anderson informs me the stone is a volcanic tuff.

Dr. W. T. Brigham has figured a similar flat but round dish, taken from "a heiau [temple] on Molokai, [and] is the largest worked stone dish of Hawaiian origin I have yet seen."[1] Elsewhere Dr. Brigham says his dish is of compact lava, twenty inches in diameter, and used as a receptacle for small offerings in the temple.[2] Except for its circular outline the Hawaiian utensil is quite of the same type as the present example from Santo.

A still larger, but worn dish, is figured by the same author from Nihoa Island, "used for grinding awa."[3]

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[1] Brigham—Occ. Papers Bernice Pauahi Bishop Mus., I., No. 2, 1900, p. 20, fig. 6.

[2] Brigham—Memoirs *Ibid*, I., No. 4, 1902, p. 52, p. 54, fig. 51.

[3] Brigham—Memoirs *Ibid*, pl. xliii., fig. 1227.

The next in size, also of volcanic tuff, is a large shallow oval dish, seventeen inches long, fourteen inches wide, two and a half inches high, one and a quarter inches within, and the weight twenty-eight pounds (Pl. xxxiv., fig. 1).

A small mortar-like dish, or bowl, is represented in Pl. xxxv., fig. 1, with well-rounded sides and seamed with cracks filled with spar. It is composed of a light-coloured stone, probably a consolidated coral-rock. It is five inches long, four and a half inches wide, two inches high, one and a quarter inches within, and is one and a half pounds in weight.

The fourth and last dish is more or less pyriform with rounded sides, and at one end two mammillary projections (Pl. xxxiii.) as in the bowl about to be described; this is also of volcanic tuff. The measurements are:—Thirteen and a half inches long, ten and a half inches broad, three inches high, one and three quarter inches inside height, and a weight of twelve and a half pounds.

All four utensils are from Tavanapui and Narata Plantation, St. Phillip and St. James' Bay, Santo, otherwise known as "Big Bay."

II.—Stone Bowl.

Portion of a much-worn argillaceous limestone bowl (Pl. xxxvi., fig. 1), when entire (Pl. xxxvii., fig. 1) oblong oval, in its present condition comprising a little more than one half the original. When placed in position it is four and a half inches high, six inches long, and three and a quarter inches deep inside; the aperture is four inches across. The thickness is unequal, but on the fractured side it is one inch and an eighth thick. At the end, an inch below the rim, is a flattened projection which is, no doubt, a modified handle, in fact this becomes quite apparent when the restored vessel is examined (Pl. xxxvii., fig. 1).

The block of stone was evidently chipped into shape by successive blows with a pointed tool, and hollowed by the same process, and both externally and internally the pitting so caused is visible. On each side of the bowl is a kind of panel; one is one and three quarter inches square, and

divided into twenty parallelograms or pellet-like partitions arranged in series of five longitudinal and four transverse. The other panel is one and a half inches by two inches and yet imperfect; in each case the longer axes of these pellets are parallel to the longer axis of the bowl.

The form is not that of any Santo pottery I have seen, but the small parallelograms on the decorative panels greatly resemble the rows of pellets that ornament the necks of Santo pots; they are also seen on Fijian glazed ware.

Very little appears to have been published on the Santo pottery. All that Codrington[4] says is that "pottery .... being present in well-known forms in Fiji, and in ruder unglazed dishes in Espiritu Santo." Of the latter the Rev. Robert Steel said:—"They make a kind of unglazed pottery, which they use for culinary purposes; but they all say their fathers made a far superior kind."[5]

In Mr. G. Collingridge's translation of the "Spanish Description of the Big Bay of Santo" occurs the following passage:—"The natives make from a black clay some very well-worked pots, large and small, as well as pans and poringers in the shape of small boats."[6] This bowl (Pl. xxxvi., fig. 1; Pl. xxxvii., fig. 1) is not unlike a boat.

Mr. Fysh, to whom the Trustees are indebted for this bowl also, suggested a Spanish origin, but this is untenable, for in Captain James Burney's account[7] of Pedro Fernandez de Quiros' stay in the Bay of St. Philip and St. James, it is said the people "make earthen vessels; work on marble and on stone." The sum of this is, therefore, that pottery making was an established industry around "New Jerusalem," on the bay in question, at Espiritu Santo, previous to 1606 A.D.!

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[4] Codrington—Melanesians, 1891, p. 315.

[5] Steel—New Hebrides and Christian Missions, 1880, p. 332.

[6] Collingridge—First Discovery of Australia and New Guinea, 8vo. Edit., 1906, p. 107.

[7] Burney—Chronological History of the Voyages and Discoveries in the South or Pacific Ocean, Pt. II., 1579—1620, 1806, p. 309.

A recent account, speaking of Big Bay says :—" We found they are expert potters. Nearly all their culinary utensils are made of hand pottery-ware. We made quite a large collection of many different sorts of hard red pottery, such as pots, vases, cups, mugs, basins, plates, saucers, dolls, pigs, and idols."[8]

The bowl was picked up near an outcrop of " white sandstone " [? argillaceous limestone],[9] the place being taboo, on Tavanapni and Narata Plantation, St. Phillip and St. James' Bay,[10] Santo.

III.—Kava Stone.

This peculiar heavy, torpedo or cigar-shaped stone (Pl. xxxviii., fig. 1) was also obtained by Mr. Fysh. It is of argillaceous limestone similar to the bowl (Pl. xxxv., fig. 1), with a circumference at the centre of two feet eight and a half inches ; the weight is one hundred and twenty-four pounds. The apex is obtusely pointed, but considerable abrasion has taken place at the base.

Mr. Fysh has supplied me with the following information:— In the making of a chief a feast was inaugurated, and at its conclusion the chief-to-be had to reside in the house wherein reposed this stone, for four to five weeks. During this period of seclusion the only drink permitted him was Kava, and after each potation the dregs were cast on the Kava stone—in fact a kind of libation ; kava was reserved for the chiefs, to the common herd it was taboo.[11] No one dare touch this fetish, anyone doing so, even by accident, would break out into sores and boils, notwithstanding the payment of a pig or pigs to the paramount chief.

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[8] Rannie—My Adventures amongst South Sea Cannibals, 1912, p. 166.

[9] The coast of Espiritu Santo I. is composed of coral and coral rock. This becomes elevated to the north of the point off which lies Tetuba, a small islet, only a few feet above sea level. The same formation underlies the soil for some miles back into the interior, until it meets the volcanic tufa of the mountains (Wawn—*The South Sea Islanders, &c.*, 1893, p. 86.)

[10] The actual name given to this bay by De Quiros was that of " San Felipe de Santiago " (Burney, *Loc. cit.*, p. 289).

[11] F. A. Campbell refers to the use of Kava, " which grows extensively on the southern islands of the group, but nowhere better than in this district *(A Year in the New Hebrides, &c.*, 1873, p. 166).

It may be that this stone is akin to the *navilah* of Erromanga. The moon is symbolised by a *navilah*, in the form of a ring or roughly-shaped crescent. Writing of this stone cult, the Rev. Dr. H. A. Robertson remarked[12] :—"Stones, large and small, of peculiar shape or origin, in which some supernatural power is supposed to reside, because of their connection with a spirit or spirits."[13]

In many of the New Hebridean islands "the chiefs possess strangely shaped stones to which they attribute remarkable powers—of making the yams grow large, the cocoanuts flourish, and the pigs to multiply. To some they ascribe destructive powers. A spirit, sometimes a ghost, is supposed to exercise its powers in connection with the stone; and the possessors of such stones have great *mana* which they will employ on behalf of others in return for fees."[14] The spirit does not dwell in the stone, but is associated with it, and may be near at hand.[15]

This association of spirits with stones in the New Hebrides is exhaustively dealt with by Codrington.[16] He said, "any fanciful interpretation of a mark on a stone or of its shape was enough to give a character to the stone; and to the spirit associated with it."[17]

Loc.—From St. Phillip and St. James' Bay, or Big Bay, Santo. Mr. Fysh says :—"I have sent two Kava stones at various times—one from off my land at South Big Bay, about nine miles north of the Jordan River, and the other about twenty-five miles north of the same."

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[12] Robertson—Erromanga the Martyr Isle, p. 435.

[13] A. W. Murray refers to the *navilah*—"a species of idolatry connected with the worship of the moon, the image of which they exhibit at their idolatrous feasts (*Missions in Western Polynesia*, &c., 1863, p. 209).

[14] Lamb—Saints and Savages. The Story of Five Years in the New Hebrides, 1905, p. 213.

[15] Lamb—*Loc. cit.*, p. 114.

[16] Codrington—The Melanesians, 1891, p.p. 181-5.

[17] Codrington—*Loc. cit.*, p. 182.

IV.—Missile Sticks from Tanna and Futuna.

So far as I have been able to gather, practically very little has been written on these interesting objects, apparently restricted to the above neighbouring islands. They are composed of two substances, stone and coral.

The collection contains in all five olivine basalt and four coral projectiles, and of which the following are the details:—

Stone.

1. Faintly curved, 19¼″ long, oval in section, weight 3lbs. From Tanna, presented by Capt. A. H. C. C. Home, R.N. (Pl. xxxviii., fig. 2).
2. Faintly curved, 17″ long, round in section, weight 2½lbs. From Tanna, presented by the same donor.
3. Straight, 10½″ long, round in section, weight 2lbs. 13oz. Called *Kasso-waso*, from the village of Gwin-ap, Central Tanna, presented by W. H. Truss (Pl. xxxvi., fig. 2).
4. Curved, 11″ across curve, round in section, weight 1lb. 13oz. From Tanna, presented by the Rev. W. Laurie.
5. Slightly curved, 10″ long, round in section, weight 2lbs. From Erromanga.

These stone missiles are either straight, faintly bent, or appreciably curved, round or oval in section, and with a fairly uniform girth of four inches.

Coral.

1. Straight, 2ft. 4½in. long, round in section, weight 4lbs. 2ozs. A species of *Astræa*, from Futuna, presented by Capt. G. Braithwaite.
2. Straight, 2ft. 3in. long, round in section, weight 2lbs. 11oz. A species of *Cœloria* from Futuna, presented by the same donor.
3. Straight, 1ft. 11in. long, round in section, weight 3lbs. 2oz. Species of *Astræa*, from Futuna, presented by Capt. A. H. C. C. Home, R.N. (Pl. xxxviii., fig. 3).
4. Straight, 2ft. long, round in section, weight 3lbs. Species of *Astræa*, from Futuna, presented by the same donor.

In forwarding two of the olivine-basalt missiles from Gwin-ap Village, Central Tanna, the late Mr. W. H. Truss wrote:—"One of their old throwing stones, which were much used many years ago, but are not now made." At the village in question these missiles were known as *Kasso-waso*.[18]

One of the first writers to call attention to these Tanna stone throwing sticks was, in all probability, the Rev. Dr. G. Turner, who said, "the *kawas* is a long piece of stone, which they throw with deadly precission when they are within twenty yards of their victim." And again:—"It is about the length of an ordinary counting-house ruler, only twice as thick."[19]

Commander J. G. Goodenough, R.N., saw these weapons in the hands of the Hill Tannese at Port Resolution. "The article which takes most trouble to make is, I suppose, the kawass, or throwing stone, about a foot long, and of the thickness of a thick round ruler."[20]

On Futuna, or Erronan Island, no great distance from Tanna, coral takes the place of olivine-basalt. The first in our collection from this locality was presented by Capt. G. Braithwaite, of the "Dayspring" (No. 1 in the previous list.)[21]

The coral missiles are invariably straight, and of much larger bulk than the basalt sticks of Tanna. Two genera are recognisable, *Astræa* and *Cæloria*. The colonies from which the missiles were prepared must have been of considerable size, possibly from blocks from the upraised bed of the island, where "there are traces of four or five different upheavals."[22]

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[18] Also spelt *cawasse*—"The men, throwing away their spears, bows, and cawasses, formed themselves into a circle" (Palmer—*Kidnapping in the S. Seas*, 1871, p. 37.

[19] Turner—Nineteen Years in Polynesia, 1861, p.p. 23 and 81.

[20] Goodenough—Journal of 1876, p. 278.

[21] Ramsay—Abst. Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 29th Oct., 1894, p. v.

[22] Steel—The New Hebrides and Christian Missions, 1880, p. 129.

Capt. [Commodore] J. E. Erskine, R.N., saw at Port Resolution, Tanna, "a stone of the shape of that by which scythes are sharpened in England, and about a foot long, which they make from the coral rock, and use either for striking or throwing."[23] This was confirmed in the first instance by A. H. Kiehl, who stated that on Tanna "branches of coral rock, about a foot in length and one or two inches in diameter, are used along with the other weapons. They throw them at each other."[24] And the same is also mentioned by Dr. C. E. Meinicke.[25]

That both coral and basalt missiles are, or were, used on Tanna appears to be a fact well established for long before either Capt. Erskine or Mr. Kiehl saw them at Port Resolution, that grand old navigator and authority, Capt. James Cook, R.N., wrote thus, through his historian-author, Hawkesworth:—"The stones they use are, in general, the branches of coral rocks from eight to fourteen inches long, and from an inch to an inch and a half in diameter. I know not if they employ them as missiles."[26]

The New Hebridean island, Futuna, must not be mistaken for Fotuna, one of the Hoorne Islands, away to the north-east of Fiji. Unfortunately both are sometimes used by Authors with an *o*, and again both with a *u*. It would save confusion and tribulation of spirit if Futuna of the New Hebrides were simply known by its native name of Erronan. By Cook it was called "Footoona."

Stick missiles are used by the natives of Niene, or Savage Island. Mr. J. L. Brenchley said that stalagmites were employed as missiles, obtained from pools in the interior of the island. "They are made use of as projectiles in their combats, and which they adroitly throw without the aid of a sling."[27]

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[23] Erskine—Journ. Cruise Islands W. Pacific, 1853, p. 319.

[24] Kiehl—Anthropologia, I., 1873-5, p. 135.

[25] Meinicke—Die Inseln des Stillen Oceans, 1875, p. 203.

[26] Hawkesworth—Cook's Voyage towards the South Pole and round the World, 1772-75, 3rd Edit., II., 1779, p. 82.

[27] Brenchley—Cruise of H.M.S. Curaçoa among the South Sea Islands in 1865, pp. 25 and 28.

The basalt missile said to have been found on Erromanga was possibly taken there from Tanna, but the locality is open to doubt.

V.—"Slaying" Stone.

A cylindrical, or perhaps even an obtusely quadrangular stone (Pl. xxxviii., fig. 4), three feet one inch long, with an average circumference of thirteen and a half inches, but at one end tapering to nine inches girth; it is blunt at both ends, and weighs forty-five pounds. It is, like the stone missiles, also of olivine basalt.

I do not think this is a converted stone; it has every appearance of natural wear and tear, if shaped it must have been at the expense of enormous labour. On grasping with the hands a distinct quadrangular section becomes appreciable, whilst a quadrangular appearance is imparted by four pronounced longitudinal grooves, or valleys, extending the entire length of the stone.

This interesting object was, as in the case of one of the basalt missiles, presented by Mr. W. H. Truss, and is also from Gwin-ap Village, Central Tanna.

Mr. Truss supplied me with the following information:—The stone was known as "*mul-a-mal*," and kept in the village as a means of despatching a victim. The latter was sometimes seized and held, when the man told off as executioner would raise it above his own head and crash in the skull of the victim by simply allowing it to fall by its own weight, and this was performed openly or secretively; the victim was always eaten.

The age of the stone was unknown, but it was credited with having been the instrument of death of many people.

VI.—Mallicollan Pottery.

The Rev. F. J. Paton, who was stationed on Mallicolo, forwarded to the Australian Museum a number of fragments of pottery, in fact potsherds, from that island. The donor informed me that the pieces were dug up in yam gardens or old village rubbish heaps. "Perhaps it has not been made

for a hundred years, certainly not in living memory. I have never seen a complete Mallicollan pot, and it is a lost art." [28] This is clearly one of those cessations that would come under Dr. W. H. R. Rivers' term, "the disappearance of a useful art." [29]

There are numerous pieces, and most of them much worn. With the exception of about three of those in which any decoration is visible, the motive is very peculiar and quite new to me from any part of the South Pacific. The motive in question resembles, more than anything else, the scale armour of a palæoniscid fish. The individual scales very roughly laid on in simple overlapping oblique series (Pl. xxxiv., fig. 2, Pl. xxxv., fig. 2, Pl. xxxvi., fig. 3), are more or less imbricate, and at times assume a tear-like outline (Pl. xxxiv., fig. 3, Pl. xxxvii., figs. 2, 3). This is the predominant motive, but one small fragment has a few parallel groovings (Pl. xxxiv., fig. 4). The largest piece is evidently derived from a large plain cooking pot, similar both in colour and texture to those of Port Moresby, and one form of Admiralty Island pot. Other than this, the "fish scale" pattern predominates with one exception. In this, the most elaborate of all the potsherds, there is a central V-shaped figure, with lateral oblique grooves, deflected on either side, and there again bordered by horizontal lines of longitudinal V or V-shaped fret (Pl. xxxv, fig. 3).

The only article I know of on New Hebridean pottery is a short note by the Rev. J. Noble Mackenzie,[30] who said though its manufacture is now (1901) confined to a few isolated spots on the west of Santo, there is evidence to show that it was in times past made on other islands of the Group, as similar pottery pieces to that of Santo have been dug up in several islands to the south.

One naturally turns first, for comparative purposes, to the neighbouring island of Espirutu Santo, commonly known as "Santo," but on twenty-four pots from there examined there

[28] Letter dated 18th March, 1903, addressed to Mr. S. Sinclair, Secretary, Australian Museum.

[29] Rivers—Brit. Assoc. Report for 1912 (1913), p. 598.

[30] Mackenzie—New Hebrides Magazine, No. 4, 1911, p. 21.

is no trace of similar ornament. Again, the glazed and artistically decorated ware of the Fiji Group offers no resemblance, nor need the large deep pots of New Caledonia be considered. Going farther afield, the facies of the best preserved piece (Pl. xxxv., fig. 3) of this Mallicollan pottery seems in a broad sense to resemble that on potsherds found in a similar position to the latter, by Mr. P. J. Money at Rainu, near Wanigera Creek, Collingwood Bay, East New Guinea. The potsherds in question were found on excavating the mound sites of vanished villages, all knowledge of which is denied by the existing inhabitants of that region. The motive on these pieces is quite distinct from that of the fine pottery now made there. These Rainu potsherds, Mr. Money informs me, are believed to have been the work of a people known as the Geragi, now extinct, who spoke a language quite different to that now spoken by the Collingwood Bay people, which is termed "Aribi." With these pottery pieces were associated carved shells (much decayed), bone articles, stone head-rests, &c. The Rev. J. N. Mackenzie states that the words denoting a pot in New Guinea (part not stated) and Santo are the same.

In the tear-like motive there is a general resemblance to some of the designs seen on Arkansas burial-mound pottery.

The locality of the Mallicollan fragments is Onua Village, on Onua Bay, East Mallicollo.

VII.—Nassau Island Adze-head.

For an opportunity of describing this very interesting object (Pl. xxxix.), I am indebted to Prof. John Macmillan Brown, of Christchurch, New Zealand, who obtained the loan of it from Capt. E. F. Allen, of the s.s. "Dawn," Samoa Shipping and Trading Co. Ltd., Sydney.

It appears that a comparatively recent tidal-wave swept ashore at Nassau Island, removing a very large quantity of soil over an area of five acres, and to a depth of six feet, when this implement, and a sharpening stone were exposed. These were underneath a skeleton, which, on exposure, at once crumbled to a mass of dust.

Nassau Island (possibly identical with Ranger Island) lies in Lat. 11° 33′ S., Long. 165° 25′ E., immediately south of the Danger Islets, and north-west of the Hervey or Cook Group. It was discovered in March, 1835, by the Captain of an American whaler; it is about fifty feet high, with a fringing reef. The island was uninhabited when discovered, but in 1877 one white man and two Danger Island natives with their wives took up residence there.[31] In 1892 Nassau Island was annexed by Great Britain and incorporated with the Line Islands; it now forms a dependancy of New Zealand.[32]

The implement exhibits the following characters and proportions :—

	Ft.	In.
Length overall, and measured on the level	1	0
Tang, from the shoulder to the poll, on the level	—	$3\frac{3}{8}$
Width across the slightly rounded cutting edge	—	$3\frac{3}{8}$
Width at the poll	—	$1\frac{6}{8}$
Length of the blade (oblique)	—	$3\frac{7}{8}$
Width at the shoulder	—	$2\frac{2}{8}$

The adze is U-backed, that is, it is markedly concave longitudinally from the poll to the posterior margin of the blade, and practically flat transversely; the front face is flat longitudinally and transversely from the shoulder to within about one inch of the cutting edge, where there is a slight rise. The sides are quite flat transversely, and sub-parallel to one another. The tang is plano-convex, plain or flat on the back, convex on the front face. At the poll the adze projects downwards, or at right angles to the longer axis, in two nipple-like projections. The thickest part is immediately at the posterior edge of the blade, *i.e.*, at that point where the longitudinal concavity of the back ceases forward; here it is $2\frac{1}{8}$in., at the shoulder it is 2in., and mid-way between the two $1\frac{7}{8}$in. The angle of inclination of the blade to the axial plane from its posterior margin to the cutting edge is 21°, and of the tang 14°. The implement is composed of a light grey volcanic tuff, and the weight is five and a quarter pounds.

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[31] Findley—Directory S. Pacific Ocean, 5th Ed., 1884, p. 652.

[32] Pacific Islands, iii. (Eastern Group), Sailing Directions, 4th Ed., 1909, pp. 187-8.

In the Dominion Museum at Wellington is the cast of a fine adze-head, of which Mr. Elsdon Best says[33]:—"The back of the tool is concave longitudinally to an extent but seldom seen, and convex transversely." The present implement is very similar in this respect, although flat transversely instead of convex.

A similar U-backed and flat-faced tool, with a long blade, is figured by Dr. W. T. Brigham as Hawaiian.[34]

The all-important point of interest attached to this adze-head is the terminal nipples or horns of the tang. Mr. Elsdon Best figured an implement which he described as "one of the most peculiar forms in the Museum" [Dominion][35] in that the small poll has a curious lateral projection, "which may have served to hold this singular tool in the lashing." This statement is, however, to some extent discounted by one that immediately follows—"this tool may be a *poluki*, or pounder, that was used in the hand, not hafted." The lateral projection can be distinquished in the figure quoted, and I refer to it as the only instance but one other I have been able to find in literature.

The other instance is that of a small Chatham Island adze-head described by Mr. Best as follows[36]:—"The chief peculiarity of this tool is at the poll, whereat two horns or projections have been left, one at each face corner, in order to contain the lashing." This is quite in accord with my view of the use of these similar projections on the Nassau Island implement.

The sharpening stone previously referred to is simply a roughly quadrangular piece of grey volcanic tuff.

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[33] Best—Bull. Dominion Mus., No. 4, Stone Implements of the Maoris, 1912, p. 275, pls. xiv. and xv.

[34] Brigham—Mem. Bernice Pauahi Bishop Mus., I., No. 4, Ancient Hawaiian Stone Implements, 1902, pl. lv., fig. 3121.

[35] *Loc. cit.*, p. 276, pl. xvi., fig. 95.

[36] Best—*Loc. cit.*, p. 268, pl. xxi., fig. 85B.

Prof. Macmillan Brown examined the adze-heads in the Dominion Museum and wrote me as follows[37]:—"There is the model or copy of a small one of the same type from the Chatham Islands with the same two nipples as on the specimen from Nassau. I may say that the Morioris of these islands have many things that differentiate them from the Maoris. They have wash-through canoes *(waka-patu)* for fishing; they sit with face to stern as in rowing. They have in their phonology the consonant *ch*, which appears in no other Polynesian dialect except Tongan. I have always thought they came from a group different from the Maoris. Their *waka-patu* remind me of the *balsas*, or boyant rafts, of the Peruvian coast. On Lake Titicaca I saw canoes made of reeds of much the same type (*i.e.*, wash-through) as the Moriori, and their attitude in propelling stands alone in Oceania, except in New Caledonia, where they had double canoe rafts with holes in the decking through which they punted their craft."

The occurrence of these lashing holders, or stops, on adzes found so far apart as the Chatham Islands and Nassau is both interesting and remarkable. The subject will, I hope, provide Prof. J. M. Brown with further matter for consideration in his well-known Pacific studies.

The evidence of "lost arts" throughout the South Pacific is slowly but gradually increasing. For instance, leaving out of consideration megalithic and cyclopean structures, we have the stone implements and figures found in the auriferous alluvium of the Yodda Valley Goldfield,[38] and the unknown pottery at Rainu, already mentioned, both localities in Eastern New Guinea. It will be remembered that these Rainu potsherds are accompanied by incised shells,[39] but the "art of carving on hard shell is not now practised."[40] Travelling in a south-easterly direction we encounter the stone dishes and

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[37] Letter dated 3rd November, 1915.

[38] Etheridge—Rec. Austr. Mus., vii., 1, 1908, p. 24, pls. vi.-vii.

[39] Poch—Mittl. Anthrop. Gesellsch. Wien., xxxvii., 1907, pp. 67-71, figs. 7 and 8; Etheridge—*Loc. cit.*, p. 27.

[40] Monckton—Brit. New Guinea Ann. Report, year 30th June, 1904.—*Commonwealth Parl. Papers*, 1905, No. 1, C. 700, p. 31, 4th plate.

pottery of Santo, the latter of a type different to that at present made on the island in question. Again, we are now in possession of the fact that the pottery art was at one time in vogue in Mallecollo, and according to the Rev. Mr. Mackenzie on other islands of the group as well.

To pass to another form of art, it is interesting to note that petroglyphs are to be seen on Aneityum Island. These are remarkable representations of the sun, moon,[41] and other objects, "like what our ancestors did," say the natives.[42] Others are present on Lilipa, or Protection Island, near Havannah Harbour. Still farther away are the petroglyphs of Pitcairn Island, which were there when the island was occupied by the mutineers of the "Bounty."[43]

Too much stress cannot be laid on the Nassau axe-head, beyond the fact that the island was uninhabited as explained on p. 200.

It appears to me we have here traces, not only of "lost arts," but also of "lost races." In connection with the latter was Dr. H. B. Guppy's discovery of worked flints on the islands of Ugi and St. Christoval, in the Solomon Group.[44] These "are commonly found in the soil when it is disturbed for purposes of cultivation, and are frequently exposed after heavy rains," and consist of fragments of chalcedony, carnelian, and jasper. "Some were cores, others were flakes, resembling in their form, and often in their white colour, the flakes of the post-tertiary gravels."

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[41] Mr. A. W. Murray says that amongst the Aneiteumese "the sun and moon, especially the latter, hold a distinguished place" (*Missions in Western Polynesia*, &c., 1963, p. 26).

[42] Gunn—New Hebrides Mag., No. 19, 1906, p. 16.

[43] Gunn—*Ibid*, No. 20, 1906, p. 16, pl. p. 17.

[44] Guppy—The Solomon Islands and New Natives, 1887, pp. 77-8.